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January 26, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN
171 Madison Avenue New York

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN Keeps Child Welfare Day

Monday, January 28, may be a heatless holiday, but it is also Child Welfare Day, and the Woman Citizen is joining with other agencies for a better civilization in paying its warm respects to the childhood of the nation. To this end it has given space in this number to the subject of women as protectors of children.

A chief interest of women as citizens at all times is the safeguarding of the young. To their normal interest in child welfare is now added an extreme concern, lest this country follow the mistakes of European nations in war time and learn only after sad experience the folly of neglecting and exploiting children.

PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2

and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

In the Senate:

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.
On the calendar Date for vote not fixed

IN THE HOUSE:

Raker resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House adopted by the House September 24 by a vote of 181 to 107.
House Joint Resolution No. 1 reported from Judiciary Dec. 15, 1917, without recommendation.
New identical resolution introduced in House by Judge Raker, Dec. 18, and referred to next Woman Suffrage Committe.
House Vote Jan. 10, 1918, 274 ayes, 136 noes.
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HELEN FRASER

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

January 26, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

What Shocks Women

IF you will get a copy of the printed report of the Hearings before the House Committee on Woman Suffrage, for Friday, January 4, you will find on page 63, this short but significant paragraph:

" (Pause)."

It was the pause that came after Jeannette Rankin, gentle, delicate, but resistless, had leaned forward from her place in the committee's crescent, to ask a white-haired, seventy-year old physician a question that manifestly sent all his wits woolgathering.

For several minutes this same white-haired gentleman had been talking behind his hand, as it were, in an effort to show that owing to the prevalence of some very bad diseases that must be nameless, and owing to ignorance as to the treatment of the eyes of the new-born—an ignorance due in his judgment, apparently, to woman's interest in politics—a vast number of babies become blind from birth. The Chairman of the Committee, with scientific frankness, had already called attention to the fact that probably 96% of the obstetricians are men, and already had invited the white-haired doctor to tell the committee why these men doctors do not save the eyes of these babies, why the mother, sick unto death, should be held responsible for the baby's care just after birth. And already the white-haired doctor had made answer in this wise: "Very true; I am coming to that point. What we need—the contention is that we should have the energies of the women at all times directed to the care of those children, and they in that way should know, and they should learn that, and that should be common knowledge, and not occupy their attention and their energies with politics."

Then Miss RANKIN. "Will you yield for a question?"

Dr. HOWE. "Certainly."

Miss RANKIN. "How do you expect women to know this disease when you do not feel it proper to call it by its correct name? Do they not in some states have legislation which prevents women knowing these diseases; and only recently, until after the women's work for political power, were women admitted into medical schools. You yourself, from your actions, evidently believe it is not possible for women to know the proper name of these diseases."

(Pause.)

Dr. HOWE. "I did not like to use the word 'gonorrhea.' I could use others that would shock their sensibilities much greater, but it seemed better to avoid that; that is all."

Miss RANKIN. "May I ask another question?"

Dr. HOWE. "Certainly."

Miss RANKIN. "Do you think anything should shock women as much as blind children? Do you not think they ought to be hardened enough to stand a name of a disease when they can stand the fact that the children are blind?"

Dr. HOWE. "I think they should. My experience has taught me that they would not. If I may, when I come to a point, I would like to refer to that point again later in what I have to say. I am sorry I have taken so much time. I am quite ashamed of that. May I hurry through? I have something much more important to explain."

Ashamed and hurrying through, it is yet time and high time that Dr. Howe realize that his experience has taught him little of woman's new scheme of values if it has taught him that woman today flinches before the name of a disease with whose effects she is called upon to deal in the domestic and social economy, as wife, mother, nurse, physician and social worker. On him and his kind, who fear to shock by naming disease, rests much of the responsibility for much of the physical ruin of today. What shocks today's women as nothing else can shock them is that malodorous fear of shocking that has locked itself in with ignorance and disease, through the generations, to the terrible hurt of the new born and the unborn. True, fifty years ago when the doctor was starting in life a woman could not know the name, she could not admit the existence, of certain diseases, without losing her womanly qualities. But the world has moved, if the doctor hasn't. Women can face names today. If the disease exists they can face—and will ultimately down—the fact of it. What they can't face is the prurient modesty that flutters its outrageous illusion in an effort to hide the sacrifice of babies' eyes and babies' lives behind it.

Dr. Shaw a Present Help in Time of War

SUCH convinced anti-suffragists as ex-President William Howard Taft and Dr. Talcott Williams do not see anything funny in their serious determination to call upon the womanhood of the nation for help in the aims of the League. Its Committee of Management has projected a campaign among women to strengthen opposition to a premature peace and to promote the formation, after the war, of a league of nations.

That this is a capitulation to the fact that women are needed in public affairs and needed right now in the midst of war does not ruffle a hair of their heads. The unconscious humor of asking help from Dr. Anna Howard Shaw whom they, as anti-suffragists, have officially reviled as a pacifist is funnier than anything else, except the fact that another member of the committee working in conjunction with Dr. Shaw is Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, who has swelled the chorus of opposition to women in politics as a detriment to the country as well as to the higher instincts of womanhood.

All of these antis have said that suffragists are everywhere working for a pro-German peace and against the nation's war preparations. Yet Dr. Shaw, who is already chairman of the Woman's Division of the Council of National Defense, is their first resort in time of need. And Mr. Taft as presiding officer of the League, was obliged to read aloud Dr. Shaw's letter which gave utterance to his own views. "My views as to the proper attitude of the United States toward a premature peace with Germany and with regard to the method by which peace may be maintained," said Dr. Shaw, "are in accord with the position taken by the League to Enforce Peace." It is only anti-suffragists who can be so solemn in their humor that they never let on when they see the joke. Is it possible that they don't see it?

Will They Stand With the Kaiser?

THERE is a Latin saying, to the effect that a thousand fantastic visions throng upon the mind of a person who is dying. The opponents of woman suffrage, whose cause is obviously dying, seem beset with all sorts of wild chimeras. One of the wildest is the notion that the German government wants its enemies to adopt equal suffrage, in order to weaken them! Considering that the Australian and New Zealand troops have been distinguished for their extraordinary gallantry, in this war where all the nations involved have fought bravely, there does not seem to be much ground for the belief that doing justice to women tends to weaken manly fibre. The Kaiser may still cherish this idea; it has long been a favorite doctrine of the German government that women must be kept down; but the recent granting of woman suffrage in Canada and the big majorities for it in both houses of the British Parliament show that the English no longer labor under that delusion.

Our anti-suffragists say, and perhaps some of them even believe, that the Germans in this country are trying to get the United States to adopt woman suffrage, because they think it will be a hindrance to us in war. Yet within the past three months—in full war-time—the members of the German-American Alliance in Nebraska have been working for the repeal of woman suffrage in that State, as they had previously worked against its adoption. During the campaign the officers of the German-American Alliance sent out a circular letter urging all their members to oppose votes for women. In South Dakota, several prominent opponents of woman suffrage have lately been sent to prison for their pro-German activities. In New York city, the First Ward of Queens, which has a particularly large German population, was one of the few wards in the city that voted against the suffrage amendment.

It is historical fact that for half a century the German vote in the United States has been an asset of the anti-suffragists. The bulk of it has been cast against suffrage in every campaign, although there have been noble individual exceptions. In Iowa, recently, the vote of four German counties turned the scale against the suffrage amendment.

In reality, what the anti-suffragists are urging the U. S. Senate to do on this question is to line up alongside of the Kaiser.

A. S. B.

Guarding the Rear

"HOW can you say that suffrage work is war work?" asks a good suffragist, who was active in the past but who feels as if this were no time to bother about the ballot.

In addition to working for the men at the front, it is women's especial duty to help guard the country against enemies in the rear. These enemies are always doubly active in war time. They are all the internal foes—dirt, disease, ignorance, infant mortality, child labor, corrupt politics, graft, greed, and the whole horde of moral evils. All of these tend to weaken a country in war, and some of them are even more dangerous than the open enemies in the field.

Some of these things it has always been considered a part of women's work to deal with; but they need to be equipped with the best modern weapons.

While the attention of the public is fixed on the fighting at the front, corrupt politics is always lying in wait to stab the country in the back, by seizing power in our cities and towns; and under corrupt politics all these other evils flourish. Here is where the mothers and sisters of the soldiers can guard the rear; but they can do it best with ballots in their hands.

Short-sighted women say, "How can you take time to work for suffrage now?" They might just as well ask, "How can you take time to conserve food, or to make munitions" A. S. B.

How It Must Worry Wilhelm!

THE woman's department of the Social Democratic party of Germany, the German Imperial Union for Women's Suffrage and the German Women's Suffrage Society are openly campaigning and have issued a manifesto.

Briefs for Suffrage

THE date for the Senate vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment has not yet been set. The filling of vacancies, the illness of Senators, and the dire freight and fuel situation have combined to postpone the suffrage program. Meantime Senator Henderson, of Nevada, appointed to fill Senator Newlands's place, declares himself a suffrage champion.

BRITISH anti-suffragists are having no luck at all in their efforts to get rid of the Representation of the People Bill. After the overwhelming defeat of Lord Loreburn's Amendment on January 10, Viscount Halifax essayed an amendment on January 16 providing that the question of enfranchising women be decided by a referendum to women. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 90 to 62.

A REQUEST to the *Woman Citizen* from St. Lawrence County, New York, urges us to ask the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General to place a mail box in front of every door on the rural free delivery. By these presents, we do ask him. It's a small request coming from a sovereign elector of the United States of America. There aren't enough mail boxes even in New York city. If it's worse on the rural free delivery, it's time somebody was asking somebody something.

WHEN Mrs. Catt was asked by Mr. Clark, of the House Suffrage Committee, what suffragists expected the ballot to protect women from, she answered unhesitatingly, "Men."

It hurt Mr. Clark. He is an anti, and he said if she felt like that he didn't want to ask her any more questions. The idea that any woman could think that any man could not be relied on to protect women overpowered him.

Almost coincidently a member of the Senate, James W. Wadsworth, of New York, began an attack on the limitation of the hours of women workers on war uniforms. The Senator, too, is among those reluctant to believe that women need to have the vote to protect them from men.

NEITHER the Federal Suffrage Amendment nor the prohibition amendment would be touched by the provisions of a resolution introduced into the New York Legislature this week by Senator Slater, of Westchester. As an amendment to the state constitution the bill must receive favorable action from two different state senates before it can be submitted to the people for ratification. It could not become effective, even if adopted, before January, 1920, and would therefore not affect any of the amendments either submitted by or now pending before Congress. The bill requires that, after the adoption of the Federal Amendment by Congress, an election must intervene before the Legislature can take it up for consideration. The advertised purpose is to give the people of the state an opportunity to say whether they want the Amendment or not. Senator Slater maintains that it would in all likelihood become an issue in the campaigns, with the result that incoming lawmakers would have a mandate from the people to guide them in their action.

From the Solid South

THE growth is about us. We see a liberalizing trend among our neighbors and our friends even now. It will grow. It will hardly reach the South except by national suffrage amendment. * * * North, East and West are fast falling into line for suffrage. And as North, East and West adopt it, so the South will, partly through weight of the movement itself and a growing sympathy with the ends, if not with the methods to secure them, and partly through political coercion of a sort, come in, too.—*The Telegraph*, Macon, Ga.

LET no man who is opposed to woman suffrage because of special interests or of tradition-bound intelligence, attempt to hide behind any plea of state rights as a defense for a vote cast against the submission of the Federal Amendment. In this day of world war, * * * it would be puerile for a man to attempt to defend opposition to the Federal Amendment by any twaddle about state rights. * * * It would be fitting that the Legislature of Kentucky should be the first to ratify the Federal Amendment.—*The Herald*, Lexington, Ky.

THE war has brought woman into new relations with the state; the government in every branch has called upon her for work, money and devotion; she has gone to the front as nurse, ambulance driver and relief worker as unflinchingly as any man has gone. "Now, why," she is asking, "may I not have a dignified place in the body politic?" An answer, other than "Yes," will be difficult for any senator or representative to explain, for it will stamp him as a man of narrow vision unaware of the trend of the world's affairs.—*The Journal*, Richmond, Va.

IN commenting editorially as the House vote on the Federal Amendment drew near, *The American* of Fort Smith, Ark., said:

"The only answer that can be given so far is that it will all depend upon the size and breadth of the average congressman's mind. But in these days of big things and of doing big things in a big way, it can at least be reasonably hoped that that mind has expanded and developed sufficiently to allow of a favorable ballot."

WHY should there be so much solicitude and alarm for state rights and state sovereignty provoked by the threatened passage of the Anthony amendment while the prohibition amendment is viewed either with unconcern or approval? We do not discern the exact difference 'twixt tweedledee and tweedledum. Is not the enactment of prohibition by amendment of the Constitution just as pernicious an invasion of state rights and just as serious subversion of state sovereignty as would be the passage of the law in the same manner and by the same methods for the enfranchisement of the women? If thirty-six of the states should declare for constitutional prohibition will they not thereby divest the remaining twelve of all voice and vote on this vital question? Assuredly they will. What then becomes of home rule and state's rights and local self government?—*The Times*, Selma, Ala.

Wheeling Into Line

DOES the suffrage amendment to the Constitution give the vote to the women of the District of Columbia?

And if it does, what about the men? Men residents of the District have no vote. It has been assumed that the question of voting qualifications would be determined by existing laws in the several states. For instance, if the ability to read and write were a necessary qualification in a state, and the women were given equal suffrage, in order to become a voter a woman would have to be able to read and write.

By the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment a situation has arisen whereby women in the District of Columbia may be able to vote and the men not. At least some of the District of Columbia women are having a little fun pointing out to the men of the District the wording of the Amendment, which may be interpreted as giving District women the right to vote while the men of the District are still without the pale.

THE suffragists of Mitchell, South Dakota, believe in letting not only their own congressmen but representatives from other states know where they stand on the Federal Amendment. At a recent meeting they adopted a strong set of resolutions calling upon the President and Congress to support the Federal Suffrage Amendment, copies of which were forwarded to President Wilson and the leaders of both parties in the two houses. On the motion of Senator Johnson of South Dakota the resolutions were ordered printed in the Congressional Record.

THE Federal Trades Assembly of Minnesota has endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and the secretary has been instructed to communicate with Senators Nelson and Kellogg urging their support of the measure. There was not a dissenting vote to the endorsement.

The matter was presented to the Assembly at the request of the National Women's Trade Union League. It was pointed out by one of the men present that equal rights has always been a principle of the organized labor movement, and he further stated that the influx of women into the industrial field because of the war made it more essential than ever before that women be given a weapon with which to obtain economic reforms.

IF the legislators of Maryland heed the governor of the state, Maryland women will soon be fully enfranchised. In his message to the General Assembly, Governor Harrington came out unreservedly for equal suffrage, recommending the passage of a measure which would give unrestricted suffrage to the women of Maryland.

IF the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and the National Prohibition Amendment rested with the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Oshkosh, Wis., there would be no doubt about the result. At a recent meeting of the society the two amendments were up for ratification, and the result was a unanimous vote for both. A truly domestic touch that would have satisfied any anti was given by the use of a large bread box for a ballot box.

THE fact was brought out at a recent meeting of the Equal Suffrage Association of Chattanooga, Tenn., that while the Federal Constitution had been amended several times the constitution of the state of Tennessee has never been amended, owing to the almost prohibitive conditions based upon a count in a general election. The suffragists feel that the Federal Amendment route is the one for Tennessee.

The suffragists of Chattanooga are jubilant over the sentiment for suffrage shown by the signatures on the petition that was sent to the Tennessee Congressmen urging them to vote for the Federal Amendment. In a very short time 200 names, representing prominent professional and business men, were on the petition.

"IN Article XIV, for the first time in the Constitution, appears the word male. The forefathers who wrote the Constitution appear to have had a more just idea of a true democracy than did those men who fathered the Constitution of the states, since, with the exception of New Jersey, where women had the right to vote for a while, each of the state constitutions contains a phrase confining the voting power to males. Charles Sumner, who strongly objected to the introduction of the word male into the XIV Amendment, declared: 'Undoubtedly women have a constitutional right to vote,' and he urged the women to bring suit against the introduction of the word male into the Constitution."—*London, O., Enterprise.*

IN anticipation of the passage of the Federal Amendment by Congress, the Equal Suffrage Association of Dallas, Texas, has arranged classes in citizenship which are attracting considerable interest and attention. Men prominent in the affairs of that city and state are giving the lectures along the line of practical citizenship.

THE California Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 500 clubs, strongly endorses Universal Suffrage. At a recent meeting of the executive board of the Federation a resolution was passed endorsing the Federal Amendment and urging its immediate passage by the Sixty-fifth Congress. The resolution which was passed by the general body was repeated and passed with the same enthusiasm by individual clubs.

The club women were prompted in this by a desire "to show their unenfranchised sisters that the California women appreciate the privilege of citizenship and desire to aid them to obtain their rights as citizens."

"HEAVEN will bless you for your justice and wisdom." This telegram was sent to "Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States," Thursday morning, January 10th, by Mrs. Florence Murphy Cooley of Jacksonville, Fla., when she read the morning paper stating that the Democratic Party had been advised by the President to support the Congressional vote for the enfranchisement of women.

Mrs. Cooley was for four years executive head of the Florida Equal Franchise League, two years as vice-president and acting president, and two years as president. Although reelected over her protest, she declined to serve further. This was a state association with a state-wide membership, and affiliated with the National Association. A large private correspondence is kept up by this native Florida woman, both in replying to letters of inquiry concerning suffrage, and in urging Florida's delegation at Washington and others of her acquaintance in official life, to stand for the national amendment. Mrs. Cooley holds that the national amendment is a state rights measure, in that it must be ratified by the states.

The Woman Movement

"THE distorting mechanisms are here quite the same as those that prevent clear vision in the matter of divorce, because we are dealing again with a problem which is eminently a sexual one, and the slogan, 'Woman's place is in the home,' serves equally as a distorting rationalization to deflect attention from the real issues and put a premium on leaving things as they are—the dry rot that calls itself conservatism. So good a rationalization is it, in fact, that it serves yet to delude many intelligent and fair-minded people. In these latter it probably expresses a satisfaction with present conditions for which they are glad to get such a respectable expression.

"The woman movement should be looked upon primarily as a movement to gain for woman a larger world in which to find expression. She has developed, long since, beyond the possibilities which present to the average housewife and her unemployed energies seek new fields to exploit. . . .

"Her cry for the vote is merely the erection of a standard under which to marshal her forces. It is not the vote primarily that she wants, it is an adequate outlet for her energies in satisfying self-expression, and the 'vote' is only the symbol for this great need, far greater than the symbol, at its surface value, indicates.

"In the woman movement woman is at last finding herself. Released from the drudgery of the housewife by the genius of modern business enterprise her energies are made available for better and higher things. To attempt to prevent her from realizing herself and to succeed would be a tragedy. Her success means the raising of the whole love story to a higher plane, the removing of it forever from the barter of the marriage mart, and because woman is independent a demand for something more than board and lodging. When man has to meet woman as an economic equal, then marriage will in truth be free and the natural instincts, which are always seeking for expression at ever higher levels, can be trusted to make for an improved eugenic mating. In fact, the woman movement is a distinct, and, to my mind, the most important because most hopeful, step in the direction of an improved race through better mating. The great bitterness, the long duration, and the severity of the conflict necessary to secure for woman that recognition by society which will give her her rightful opportunities for self-realization only indicate the distorting power of instinct which always makes the road of upward progress so hard."—*Principles of Mental Hygiene*, Wm. A. White, M.D.

Dean Mussey's Naturalization Bill

MRS. ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY has prepared a bill to allow American women married to aliens to retain their own nationality, a bill which is now in the hands of the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives. She was the founder of the Washington College of Law and the first dean of a law school. She held this position for seventeen years, and is now honorary dean. She is also the president of the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia and the Chairman of the Committee on the Legal Status of Women of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Mussey is the daughter of P. R. Spencer, author of the Spencerian system of penmanship and the widow of General R. D. Mussey. She practices in all the courts of the District of Columbia and is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, having appeared there in five cases, winning them all. For twenty-five years Mrs. Mussey was the attorney for the Legations of Sweden and Norway in the United States.

She procured from Congress legislation which made mothers equal guardians with fathers in the District and also secured the right of married women to their own earnings. She was for six years a member of the Board of Education and got the appropriation for the first free kindergarten.

IN view of the pending law for interning alien women residing in the United States, Mrs. Mussey's story of the bill she has drafted to give American women married to aliens the right to choose their own nationality is of marked interest.

A nation wide registration of unnaturalized Germans is to be made by the Department of Justice on February 4. A bill has recently been introduced in Congress to include women in the alien enemy class. In case it passes they too will be registered; but at present every American woman, whether she will or not, must take the nationality of her husband.

In the following article Dean Mussey explains her bill and its application to the status of the married woman's nationality:

"THE National Council of Women, composed of national organizations of women in the United States, aggregating a membership of 7,000,000, and also affiliating to the International Council of Women having representation in twenty-four foreign countries, has for several years stood behind a bill which would give the American woman married to an alien the right to retain her own nationality.

"The bill was prepared by me as chairman of the committee of the National Council on the Legal Status of Women, and it provides that upon marriage to an alien the American woman may retain her own nationality, or she may renounce her nationality in a court competent to grant naturalization.

"Under the law of 1907 the woman, after the dissolution of the marriage by death or divorce, can resume her former nationality by returning to the United States to reside permanently, or if abroad, by filing with United States consul a declaration declaring her intention to resume her American nationality. The State Department has formulated a procedure to carry out the provisions of this law.

"THE bill was introduced in the house of Representatives in May last, by Miss Jeannette Rankin, and in the Senate by Senator Sheppard of Texas, and in both cases referred to the Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives. This committee gave us a hearing on the 13th and 14th of December which was very fully attended by the members of the committee who evinced a lively interest in the provisions of the bill. The hearing was opened by Miss Rankin with a general declaration of the principle that a woman has a right to choose her own nationality independent of her husband. Miss Rankin afterward left me in charge of the hearing.

"AMONG the speakers were Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, national president of the Florence Crittenden Mission and formerly connected officially with the Federal Bureau of Immigration. She was followed by Miss Mary Wood, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the General Federation of Clubs. Miss Wood spoke particularly, as she said, not for American women who have married titled foreigners but for the wives of the middle class man and the laboring man, 'the Marys and the Janes, not the Consuelos and the Gladyses.' In this connection it became evident that in the minds of the committee wealthy American women who had married titles were not thought entitled to much consideration. Judge Raker of California was the champion of this view. Judge Sabath of Chicago said he believed that of the total number of American women married to aliens not more than 1 per cent had married titles. In the World's Almanac for 1917 the list of American women married to titled foreigners is 150.

"MRS. N. E. HARRIS, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, stated that she represented 25,000 women and that they had endorsed this bill most heartily. She believed there were many cases among the members of the Jewish Council of great hardship by reason of the American woman's losing her nationality by marriage with an alien. Mrs. Mary M. North, secretary of the National Council of Women, spoke for the Women's Relief Corps, numbering 160,000, and also for the Rivers and Harbors Congress, all of whom had pledged their support of the bill under consideration.

"Mrs. Myra Kingman Miller, president of the College Women's Federation, spoke for the principle of the right of the American woman to retain her own nationality and also objected to the automatic naturalization by marriage of the alien woman marrying an American.

MISS KATE DEVEREAUX BLAKE, of the Good Government League of New York, stated that her mother, Mrs. Lilly Devereaux Blake was the first woman to petition for a change in the law. The petition was made about 1903. Mrs. Thomas of Chicago spoke also on the justice of the principle that the American woman should retain her own nationality in marriage if she desired. Mrs. Thomas stated that she did not represent any organization and spoke only for herself.

"THE question was asked by a member of the committee if there was a child of a marriage where the mother and father had different nationalities, which nationality would the child follow? Mrs. Thomas replied very promptly that she believed it should follow the nationality of the mother because she was the more permanent parent, and said that in Chicago they referred to the father as the casual parent because it was so often very hard to find him. She said in social service work in Chicago they found the father an 'intermittent parent.' In this connection I called attention to the fact that under the law of the United States the nationality of the parent has nothing to do with the nationality of the child born in this country, as the locality at birth fixes his status as an American citizen and that this law is practically the same as the law of all the other foreign countries. I stated that the conflict of laws arose over the fact that Great Britain, France, Holland, Sweden and Norway, and nearly all other countries, hold that when a citizen is traveling abroad the child born retains the nationality of the parents so that Great Britain is claiming the children of British parents born in the United States while at the same time the United States is also claiming those children born here."

"DR. SHEARER, a Presbyterian minister from Toronto, spoke of the agitation in Canada on the subject of this bill and that the present ministry had pledged itself to support a measure similar to the one being considered by the committee.

"It was brought out at the hearing that the American woman married to the alien who was visiting abroad, on returning to this country is subjected at the port of entry to the indignities to which the foreign born woman is subjected, both as to restrictions from disease and examination and to the dependent and pauper clauses of the Immigrant Act.

"In concluding the hearing I stated that the International Council of Women had been petitioned by several other countries to urge this change in the law, and that the women of Great Britain, France, Holland, Sweden and Norway, are all agitating the same subject in their own countries so that it is, in fact, a world wide movement. A hearing before the Senate Committee on Immigration will be held some time in January.

"WHILE the granting of suffrage to the women of New York state has raised this vital question of citizenship in many thousands of cases, the disability as to suffrage is not the only disability from which women suffer under the present law. In the District of Columbia and the territories under the Federal law aliens can not hold real estate nor can an alien act as an executor of an estate. These

(*Continued on page 175*)

Woman's Opportunity in Child Labor Reform

By Owen R. Lovejoy.

ONE of the most important effects of the enfranchisement of women will be the opportunity for constructive work in the field of child welfare. Now that the Federal Child Labor Law is in effect, preventing all children under 14 from working in factories, mills, canneries and manufacturing establishments, and children under 16 from employment in mines and quarries, one of the next and most formidable tasks is the protection of children in agriculture.

It is not generally realized that the Federal law touched only about one-fourth of the total number of children engaged in gainful occupations in the United States, and that there are at present some 1,850,000 children between 10 and 15, employed in purely local industries, in street trades, and in agriculture.

Unfortunately it is a common belief that the farm is a good place for a child to work. The imagination conjures up a picture of rustic quiet, of association with animals and growing things, and of an education that does not instruct by means of books, but is none the less valuable. And this was to a certain extent true of the older type of home farm where the boy learned under his father in a variety of occupations. But the conception does not take account of the thousands of children employed in the cotton fields of the South, the beet fields of Colorado and Wisconsin, the tobacco fields of Kentucky and Connecticut, and in many other kinds of farmwork throughout the country, that are quite as monotonous, uneducative, and stunting to mind and body alike as the work formerly done by young children in factories.

THE most harmful effect of agricultural work for children is upon education. The average child in the rural districts receives only 65 days of schooling for every 100 days received by the city child. This is due both to the shorter rural term and to the relative slackness of attendance. It is through compulsory school attendance laws, therefore, that child labor can be most immediately influenced in rural districts. If the school regulations are enforced, employers and parents will depend less and less upon children's work on the farms. This enforcement is not so easy as might be imagined, however. First of all, it will be essential in many states to change the supervisory system. Where the official in charge of county supervision is chosen by popular vote and likes his job, he is naturally averse to doing anything so unpopular as strictly enforcing the attendance laws. When the local district officer is a neighbor and friend of the surrounding families, he does not like to prosecute his friends in order to force their children to go to school. The basis for the organization of rural schools must be changed from the district to the county. Secondly, the schools themselves must be vitalized, so that children will find them as interesting as home and farm work. It is not saying much for the schools when it can be remarked by a Kentucky farmer of his boy that "He'd ruther work than go to school."

But most important of all is the building up of an intelligent, well-informed public opinion which will regard child labor in its true aspect—whether it be on the farm or in the factory—as an obstruction to progress and democracy. In the enforcement of school regulations, in the enrichment of rural education, and in the shaping of public opinion, women have a splendid opportunity to express the ideals for which they everywhere stand.

OWEN R. LOVEJOY
General Secretary of National Child Labor Committee

The President on Child Labor

THE following letter defining President Wilson's stand on the maintenance of labor standards during the war was recently received by the National Child Labor Committee: "As the labor situation created by the war develops I am more interested than ever, if that were possible, in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them. I am, therefore, very glad, indeed, that the National Child Labor Committee is diligently continuing its labors and extending its vigilance in this important matter. By doing so it is contributing to efficiency and economy of production, as well as to the preservation of life and health.

"WOODROW WILSON."

ALTHOUGH President Wilson has indicated in a number of his speeches that he does not believe in the relaxation of laws protecting women and children, his letter to the National Child Labor Committee is his first direct utterance on the subject.

"We expect that President Wilson's letter will be one of the greatest factors in preventing further relaxation of child labor laws," says Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee. "Last Spring, before the Administration had time to state its position on the question of labor standards a number of states authorized the suspension of their laws. Since then there has been constant pressure in other states on officials charged with the enforcement of labor laws on the ground of war necessity. But the President's letter and a similar one received by the National Child Labor Committee from Secretary of War Baker show clearly what the attitude of these officials and the public at large should be toward any proposals that would 'place intolerable or injurious burdens' upon the women and children."

Suffrage States and Childhood

EVERY full suffrage state but one has a law making mothers equal guardians with the father over their own children. Every one has a mothers' pension law.

One of the first acts of women voters of Washington State was to promote a Lazy Husband Act by which a father who refuses to support his family is made to work for the state and give half his earnings to the support of his wife and children.

Every full suffrage state has a compulsory education law, and the percentage of illiteracy in all woman voting states except Arizona and Nevada is lower than in Massachusetts.

Colorado is said by Dr. Owen Lovejoy to have one of the best if not the best juvenile court laws in the United States.

Many equal suffrage states have passed special legislation for the care of dependent and feeble-minded children. One of the first acts of Montana women voters was a Child Welfare Division of the Department of Public Health and an expert survey of the state's feeble minded.

The food inspection law of Idaho is said to be better enforced than anywhere in the Union.

IN Great Britain some of the first war economies were in the educational system, just as in New York City some of the first fuel economies were made by closing scores of school buildings. The National Child Labor Committee of the United States reports that "in Great Britain, school buildings were taken over for military purposes; teachers enlisted; repairs, building appropriations and supplies were cut down; even schools, medical inspection, school dentistry and free lunches were stopped or curtailed; and thousands of children, many only 11 or 12, were excused from school to go to work. Laws governing hours of labor in munition plants were broken down. Club work, settlement work and general child welfare work were crippled or stopped." The results of all this were that thousands of children in England were without teachers or schools. There were 600,000 children who left school prematurely and about 3,000,000 children between 12 and 17 were out of school in England last year. Juvenile delinquency in England has increased 40 per cent since the war began. In Berlin in 1915 twice as many crimes were committed by children as in 1914, and it was reported last year 8,000 children were working in Prussian mines.

The Death Toll of the

AT its convention in Washington, the National American Woman Suffrage Association defined afresh the forms of war service, it meant to press. In addition to the four branches of aid offered to the government in February, 1916 and faithfully prosecuted from one end of the country to the other, it added two more committees, one on child welfare and one on a mobile hospital unit staffed entirely by women which was taken over by the National as its active force working at the front.

In 1917 the war work of the National included agriculture, food conservation, Americanization and protection of women's labor. The two committees added in December make six forms of war service in all to which suffragists are pledged.

THIS year fourteen Legislatures will sit, in the states of Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and Connecticut. Seven of these are Southern states whose child-welfare records are bad; all are concerned mainly with war emergency measures, three being in special session for this purpose alone.

Last year war emergency measures were understood by certain groups in the Legislatures to include suspension of labor laws. When last year's Legislatures adjourned, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut and New Hampshire had authorized their suspension by the governor or some other official, and California and New York the suspension of the compulsory school law to allow children to work on farms in Spring and Fall. In the last two states many children have been excused to work in the fields, but only Massachusetts has acted so far under its power to suspend the labor laws. In that state a few, it is only fair to say a very few, of the industries applying for exemption have been given permits.

THIS says nothing, however, of the many states, counties and municipalities in which officials or official bodies have practically suspended the law by administrative regulation, a method infinitely easier, less public and therefore more dangerous than the slow and difficult process of legislation. Thus officials or official bodies, are known to have passed rulings in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, North Dakota and Pennsylvania allowing children to leave school for agricultural work without legislation. Probably other states should be added to the list. The ruling in Pennsylvania is the last and the most flagrant. By its terms the Department of Public Instruction provides for the issuance of employment certificates to "mentally defective, subnormal or substandard children" who are below 14 or have not completed the sixth grade. It is hard to believe that this is a product of the twentieth century. It takes us back to the industrial revolution in England before protective labor legislation or public schools existed. We can see with our mind's eye, the lines of children from the almshouses of the early nineteenth century, the only shelter for the subnormal in those days, driven into the factory by the Overseer of the Poor. It is even more outrageous since it comes from public educators in our eighteenth century.

The Pennsylvania ruling has not been acted on, mainly on account of the public protest made by the National Child Labor Committee, but until it is actually rescinded it will stand as a menace to that class of children around which we are accustomed to throw special safeguards. Another especially bad feature of this administrative order is that it is not limited to agriculture and so would be in effect twelve months in the year.

IN their public protest the Child Labor Committee pointed out that the regulation violated the Federal and State Child Labor Laws, and assumed on the part of the educational authorities a discretionary power which was not theirs. In these two points lies a hint of the methods for those to pursue who wish to fight state or local administrative regulations that break down school and labor laws.

Notwithstanding that Southern senators tried to prevent the Federal Child Labor Law from going into effect last September, on the plea of war need of children in agriculture, it was nevertheless in force on the date scheduled and is still enforced, except in the Greensboro district of North Carolina, where Judge James E. Boyd of the United States Circuit Court has ruled that it is unconstitutional because Congress cannot regulate conditions of labor within the states. This case has been appealed.

CHILD labor in war time is not a problem by itself. It is bound up with the breakdown of the school system and the increase of juvenile delinquency. The old belief that "Satan has some michief still for idle hands to do," has been disproved by experience both in war and in peace. In 1916, Mabel Brown Ellis made for the National Child Labor Committee, a study of cases in the Juvenile Court of New York City. This showed that working children, whose number is small compared to the numbers of children of the same ages still in school, contributed four times their quota to Juvenile Court cases.

In London, where the schools have emptied themselves into the war industries, juvenile delinquency has increased thirty-four per cent, and in other English cities up to as much as fifty-six per cent. While the work of the courts has increased, the schools themselves are running to seed. Sir James Yoxal said in Parliament, "a large portion of our elementary school system is in ruins; I will not say as desolate as the ruins of Louvain, but there is to some extent a likeness." Sidney Webb believes that "Peace will involve the rebuilding of the nation's educational machinery."

FRANCE also is in despair at the ruin of the schools by the drains of war. Both countries are already starting measures—expensive measures—to repair the damage done. We can prevent these expensive repairs by emulating equal suffrage Australia, New Zealand and Canada, which gave suffrage to women as a war measure, none of which countries have permitted any tampering with child labor or school laws since the war began.

Cradle and the Trenches

THE Children's Bureau has worked out a comprehensive war time program which begins with infancy itself. Under ordinary conditions the death rate of the nursery is, according to a recent writer, seven times as great as that of the trenches. Fifty thousand British soldiers a year have been killed in the war, while three hundred and fifty thousand children die before they are a year old, in the United States under peace conditions.

Fourteen babies in every 100 die in their first year.
Two soldiers in every 100 are killed per year in war.
COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF THE CRADLE AND THE TRENCH.

From the Infants' Department.

WITH war prices of milk, war shortage of coal and the father's income withdrawn while he is in the army, the baby death rate bids fair to be doubled or trebled in war time. With prices of necessities the Children's Bureau has nothing to do, but it has done its part to make the soldier-father's income secure to his family by pushing most vigorously the act which was passed last Fall providing allowances for soldiers' dependents, supplemented later by insurance policies for soldiers issued by the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury Department. This provision of a permanent income for families in war time should help in the solution both of the baby's problem of proper nourishment and care and the older child's problem of premature war work.

Brief War Program of the Children's Bureau

THE Children's Bureau in Washington, with Miss Julia Lathrop, good friend of suffrage, at its head, is planning to carry out the war program which is briefly stated here:

I. Public protection of maternity and infancy.
Essentials:
(a) Public-health nurses and suitable medical attention.
(b) The care of babies by their own mothers under decent home conditions.

II. Mothers' care for older children.
Essentials:
(a) Adequate living incomes.
(b) Family allowances for soldiers' families; mothers' pensions for civilians.
(c) Special provision for extraordinary needs, so far as required to enable mothers of older children to afford the home comfort and protection which are the best safeguard against delinquency.

III. Enforcement of all child-labor laws and full schooling for all children of school age. Standards should be maintained in spite of war pressure.

IV. Recreation for children and youth, abundant, decent, protected from any form of exploitation.

Have You Been Enfranchised Lately?

What Every Woman Voter Should Know

A Study Outline

By Henrietta W. Livermore

THE four topics (1) Citizens, (2) Voters, (3) Necessary Steps, (4) Elections will be expanded into a series of articles to be published in later issues of the *Woman Citizen*.

Each topic lends itself to further expansion so as to take in an exposition of our different governmental forms (1) Citizens and Naturalization being derived from the National Government leads to a study of the National Government. (2) Voters, being subject to state qualifications, to a study of the State Government, (3) Counties could be considered with the "necessary steps," and (4) Elections ,being held in local districts, could lead to a study of local town or city government. This plan will be followed in the *Woman Citizen*.

Specific and definite duties might be the outgrowth of these studies. Committees to carry on such work could be formed such as (1) Americanization Committee, (2) Committee to follow State Legislation, (3) Committee to follow the local council and local court, (4) Committee to organize and educate the women voters.

From such a study and such schools as have been outlined, a group of women, trained to go out and teach others should be one concrete result. Thus an education in voting essentials could be carried to civic centers, to community meetings in school houses, to existing societies, to groups of women of different spheres, localities, customs and languages, to the end that What Every Woman Voter Should Know may be carried to Every Woman Voter.

I CITIZENS.

FIRST LESSON.

1. Who Are Citizens?

U. S. Constitution Fourteenth Amendment.

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

This means men, women and children.

2. Rights of Citizens.

U. S. Constitution Fourteenth Amendment.

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Basis of representation shall be reduced if right to vote is denied *male* citizens. Fourteenth Amendment, Section 2.

Right of citizens to vote shall not be denied on account of race or color. Fifteenth Amendment. (See Morse, p. 64, A B C Government, for Rights of Federal Citizens and Rights of State Citizens.)

3. Naturalization.

By Federal Statute, not State.

U. S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 8, part 4.

"The Congress shall have power to establish an uniform rule of naturalization."

Qualifications for naturalization of men and unmarried alien women, the same.

Five Qualifications:

Five years' residence, not less than 2 nor more than 7 years' wait between taking out first and second papers

Speak English

Understand the principles of our Government.

Take oath of allegiance.

Be of good character.

4. Citizens by Marriage.

A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband.

If husband is alien, wife is alien, whether American born or not.

If husband is American, wife is American citizen whether American born or naturalized or not.

If husband is naturalized, wife is American citizen whether American born or naturalized or not. (For this citizenship of widows see Boyd, M. S. in *Woman Citizen*, January 5, 1918.)

"Any woman who is now, or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized may be deemed a citizen." (U. S. Revised Statutes, Section 1994.)

In New York State, when a woman is a "citizen by marriage" she must have lived in the United States 5 years as a State qualification for voting.

5. Americanization.

Citizens by marriage need education in American ideals, government, language and customs. This work is a specific duty of women voters as well as a war measure. (See "Watch Your Vote." Americanization Com. of N. Y. S. W. S. Party, 303 Fifth Avenue,, New York City.)

II VOTERS.

SECOND LESSON.

1. The Power of the Vote.

It is the ultimate source of power in a democracy and the foundation on which our Government rests. It gives the voter the kind of government he demands. (See "What Is the Ballot?" Leaflet, Nat. W. S. Publishing Co.)

2. The Duty of Voting.

Who are the slackers? Do your bit.

Why be naturalized?

Why prefer a democracy to an autocracy?

The vote has been obtained through centuries of effort as the most potent safeguard to a nation and the most precious privilege to the liberty-loving individual.

3. The Right to Vote.

The vote is a state privilege.

It protects all other rights.

What are the reasons given for restricting it? (See Cooley, "Principles of Constitutional Law," pp. 264-265. See Beard, "American Citizenship," Chapter 6.)

4. Who Are Voters?

A. General Qualifications:

1. Citizenship is a fundamental qualification, excepting 8 Western States grant male aliens the vote on declaration of intention of becoming citizens ("first papers").

2. Age 21 years.

3. Sex qualification in 36 States.

4. Certain time residence varied.

5. Taxpaying qualification (in small number of States).

6. Educational qualification in one-third of States.

7. Character—various requirements.

B. Qualifications in New York State:

1. Citizen for 90 days preceding election.

2. Age 21 years.

3. No sex qualification.

4. Residence: election district, 30 days; county, 4 months; State, 1 year; in case of citizen by marriage must have been inhabitant of United States for 5 years.

5. Character: not convicted of bribery or heinous crime.

III NECESSARY STEPS

THIRD LESSON

1. Enrollment—Concerns Parties.

A. To vote at a Primary, one must have enrolled as a member of a party (on registration day of preceding year when personal registration is required; or when personal registration is not required, enrollment is made after voting at an election).

Reason why *enrollment* must be year *preceding primary*.

2. Primary—Concerns Candidates.

A. Seventh Tuesday before general election is fall primary; enrolled voters may vote for candidates who have been nominated by petitions.

Members of party committee also elected at primary. Party State Committee each even year one from each assembly district. Party County Committee each even year, one from each election district.

B. Old convention system of nominations.

C. Direct primary system.

D. How it has worked out. (See Ray, Intro. to Polit. Parties and Practical Politics (1917), Chaper VI.)

3. Registration—Concerns Voting.

How.

Personal or impersonal registration in selected registration places under election officials. Register is compiled containing name, address, occupation, etc., of every voter residing in the district.

When.

In cities or villages having 5,000 or more inhabitants.

Registration is held Friday and Saturday of the 4th and 3d weeks before general election from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

In cities of over 1,000,000 registration is held 6 days of the 4th week preceding general election. In all cases, registration is held on appointed days, *several weeks prior* to the general election. *Why?* (See the Election Law.)

IV ELECTIONS

FOURTH LESSON.

1. When.

General election is Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. Where.

At the polling place in the voting precinct in which the voter resides.

3. How.

By voting machine or ballot.

Discuss the short ballot, the secret ballot, the use of party emblems.

4. Procedure.

Give name and residence to election inspectors. Receive ballot from ballot clerk. Enter booth and mark ballot and fold it. Give it to

(*Continued on page* 173)

With the Wadsworthians at Washington

[The reader is going to think that we have done something to this to make it funny. But we haven't done a thing to it. It was just as funny as this as it fell from the lips of the antis at the hearings before the House Suffrage Committee. All we have done has been to copy it verbatim from the printed reports of those hearings.—Ed.]

MR. WHEELER: "But what we did point out and what our field secretary of our league, Mr. Eichelberger, who is a good deal of a statistician and who, though he has a German name, is a very loyal American—I told him he might translate his name to "Oak Mount," what it meant, and stand on the Anglo-Saxon phrase, but, however, he likes his ancestors and I am perfectly content.

"We will present those figures, but, in brief, our gain was this: It did appear that the vote for the Socialists, who alone stood of all the candidates for mayor on a platform, and he did say in his campaign that he put most stress on that fact, that if it was a question between the two he would rather the voters should vote for political suffrage for women than for himself. So that his vote is simply a suffrage vote, and it is much more than a majority which the suffrage amendment obtained. So that it seemed to us it was perfectly fair to put forward the proposition that it was the Socialist vote, and which, to a large extent, was a pacifist vote. Mr. Hillquit stood on that platform, too, on the opposition to the draft, and on the opposition to the liberty loan, and that turned the scale. It is very unjust to us to bring forward that argument to say that we impugn the patriotism of the women of America. That is not so. We appreciate it most highly. We honor them. We are not satisfied to rest quiet under the imputation of failure to respect and honor and love and cherish the women of America. So do not let us be led aside from the main point by any consideration of that sort.

"IN the presentation of our case to-day it seemed to be, on the whole, that before I present what I have myself to do, which is largely expressed in the brief I have handed up to the committee, I call upon Lucien Howe, of Buffalo, who is a very eminent surgeon of that city, a fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine and the Royal Academy of Surgeons, one of the very few Americans who have achieved that distinction, and who has some very important propositions to present in regard to the part that the woman has to play in the education of the child and the effect of political activity on that part. I will, therefore, ask Dr. Lucien Howe to address the committee."

DR. HOWE: "The chairman smiles."

The Chairman: "Oh, no; I was smiling because of my conversation with Mr. Clark here."

DR. HOWE: "It is not surprising that you smile. I will come to that afterwards; but while I am a member of the league I want to say that I speak for perhaps a larger number, or speak with them, and that is for those 4,000,000 of voters—about 4,000,000—who have voted in different parts of the country against women's full suffrage, as contrasted with the 3,000,000 who have voted for it; and the reason they have done so is the same reason why it is the home influence and the home reasons, and that is what I venture to speak upon. I see smiles also in the face of some of those in front of me. That is rather a hackneyed topic, I know, and I know that that is the way it is usually regarded, and therefore I venture to say only a word in regard to that phase of it, because when you ask these 4,000,000 men why they voted against it, they will say, 'Well, I think the field of woman is in the home,' and with that they leave it. If we go a little further and ask some doctor, he will say, 'Yes; it is in the home, and it is better in a sanitary way and an educational way,' just what the chairman was kind enough to say, and in what I thoroughly agree.

"But I want to go a little further, and to make that point a little clearer, if I may; and while speaking of the home I hope you will not think it egotistical if I contrast that with the kind which was mentioned yesterday when one of the ladies said, when asked what they had most to fear, she said, 'The men.' That is not such a home as I have in mind. I do not think that I am saying what I should not when I say that I am here because my wife asked me to come; but she asked me to come, and I always accord with her wishes. And she is a woman in whose judgment I have the utmost confidence, as you do in your wives. She is a woman; I am proud to say she has been the president of the Collegiate Alumnae of Women's Colleges throughout the United States, but she finds other things to do. She was connected for a number of years as one of the trustees with a hospital having now some 300 or 400 beds, and she finds other things to occupy her attention, just as other women do. That is the home that I have in mind.

"BEFORE going further, let us understand what we are talking about, and, first, let us consider the word 'woman.' I use that word in the generic sense, as including not simply the married woman, but that very considerable number—I think about 4,000,000—of the unmarried women, because they have motherly instincts, and if they are not married they expect to be, and they expect to arrive at the dignity of motherhood at some time, or, if we have such beautiful exceptions as the lady who spoke to us yesterday, and as Dr. Shaw, who is really, though not married, a mother, and performs that function and is performing it beautifully to one or two nephews. In other words, we are safe in using the word 'woman' generically.

"Another thing let us understand, and that is in regard to the word 'suffrage.' Confusion in this whole question arises again and again because we do not separate limited suffrage from full suffrage. And limited suffrage, just as the chairman says, should be granted to them in regard to matters relating to hygiene and sanitation, in regard to matters relating to education and also as regards taxes, that is, surely in regard to local taxation. But when you contrast that and having their judgment in such matters with another group of functions and ask them to judge matters in connection with continental transportation or large questions of commerce or manufacturers or strikes, or when we take up the question of the building of fleets, or the fitting of armies, I think that you will agree with me, gentlemen, that that is another question, and that relates to full suffrage; and we must always keep those two things always in mind."

Carlin Grants Woman Suffrage Principle in Proposing Referendum

To the Editor of The Times Dispatch:

Sir—Representative C. C. Carlin, of the Eighth District proposes that the white women of Virginia shall decide whether they shall be given the right of suffrage by voting on the question themselves. Does he not realize that in proposing this he has absolutely conceded the gist of the whole matter, namely, that women, like men, are capable of deciding the most vital questions affecting the State or nation?

Does he not see that if women are capable of deciding whether they shall become self-governing members of the community or remain under the guardianship of men, they are certainly capable of voting on any other great issue that may come up for decision? Can any proposition be more fundamental and vital than the question of self-government?

Again, does he not know, as we know, that if women voted yes in this straw referendum by even an overwhelming majority, such a vote would be binding on no one? Does he not know, as we know, that the Legislature of Virginia could therefore disregard the wishes of women in this matter, and could say to us, "You may think that you want the vote, but we think it would be unwise to give it to you now; wait another generation or two"?

Does he not also know that the delegation of Virginia women who called upon him in Washington declined this plan of his because they know that such a straw referendum could place no obligation of a binding nature upon any member of the Legislature or upon the male voters in the final referendum—that it would, therefore, be a waste of time and money?

Does not he see that we see through his camouflage—that he is simply trying to put off the final decision? And does he not know that the march of democracy cannot be stayed; that right and justice will prevail, though Virginia Congressmen be blind, though they refuse to see that this American people means to have a government which rests upon the consent of the governed; that we are to have democracy at home as well as abroad, and that, therefore, women will vote?

LILA MEADE VALENTINE,
President Equal Suffrage League of Virginia.
in the Times-Dispatch of Richmond, Va.

What Every Woman Voter Should Know

(*Continued from page 172*)

inspector in charge of ballot box. (See Stapler: Primer for Voters. National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co.)

5. For What Public Officers in 1918 in New York.

State officers elected in even years for 2 years by statewide vote.

The Governor and the state executive officers; certain state judicial officers.

Legislation officers, state senator for 2 years; state assemblyman, annually.

Certain county officers (city officers are elected in odd years).

National congressman, elected even years for 2 years. (Two senators elected for 6 years, election in 1920 and 1922.)

(For practice and interest, stage an election.)

Breaking New Ground

THE women fire fighters of England are making history by their defense work at home, while fathers and brothers make history in the European trenches. Here you see a detail of them standing at attention while being reviewed by their English majesties, Queen Mary and King George. In many places in England women form the only fire brigades available.

A RULING rendered by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, removes the sex distinction as a factor in determining promotions in the tax collecting organization in the country. In the future, recommendations for promotion will be made upon the grounds of "faithfulness, efficiency, adaptability," and "without regard to sex." This is a step in advance as regards women as office holders.

THE women farmers of Kansas met this month in conference at Topeka to form a state organization with the view of rendering the greatest service to the country at this time. The idea of such an association originated with Mrs. Theodore Saxon, who believes that two excellent ways to give the best service are the planting of a full quota of war gardens in every county and girls' training camps where practical farming may be taught. With the proper training the girls would be prepared to be of practical service to the farmers at harvest time.

MRS. OPAL BROWN of Troy, Kansas, has been appointed probate judge of Doniphan County by Governor Arthur Capper, to succeed her husband, Edwin Brown, now a corporal in the National Army at Camp Funston. She will fill the unexpired term of her husband, whom she assisted in his work prior to the war, and will probably be elected to succeed herself next November, it is said.

Mrs. Brown assisted her husband in running the office during his first term and part of his second term, and was appointed judge pro tem. when he became a member of the army.

NORWAY has a woman member of parliament, Miss Sara Christie, who is the Conservative representative of the city of Trondhjem. At the time of the last parliamentary elections, Miss Christie, who was a director of a girls' school in Trondhjem, was elected as a substitute for that city's representative in the parliament, and on his retirement automatically succeeded to his place. No elections are held in Norway to fill vacancies, and the young woman has taken her place permanently in the Storthing on the important special committees of which her predecessor was a member. She has established a reputation as an administrator, and her presence on such an important body as the defense committee, which considers estimates for the army and navy, is the cause of much satisfaction.

Miss Christie was for many years a member of the town council of Trondhjem.

WHEN Herbert Hoover recently called together his representatives in the various states for a conference concerning the food situation, Mrs. Wynn Coman Schramm, of Salt Lake City, had the honor of representing her state. She was the only woman present. Mrs. Schramm, who was deputized by Administrator Armstrong of Utah to represent that state in the conference, is one of the most energetic conservationists in the United States and volunteers her time, receiving in compensation one dollar a year. Utah claims the distinction of being the first state to put through the food pledge card campaign, which was conducted under the direction of Administrator Armstrong and his assistant, Mrs. Schramm. More than 50,000 signatures were obtained within a very short time. The food and fuel publicity campaigns for Utah have been under the charge of Mrs. Schramm.

REPRESENTATIVE HILLIARD of Colorado has introduced a bill providing for the establishment, in the District of Columbia, of a board of Mothers' pensions to administer an act of Congress providing assistance for worthy mothers. The bill provides that the board shall consist of three members, two women and one man, who shall be appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The provisions of the bill cover pensions for mothers who, by reason of insufficient property, or income, or lack of earning capacity, are unable to support their children.

MRS. MARTHA NELSON McCAN, of Los Angeles, has been appointed field representative of the United States Ordnance department, one of the most responsible positions in the government's vast war machine to be filled by a woman. Under her leadership the government, or, more properly speaking, the war department, will endeavor to enlist thousands of workers required to fill out the rapidly expanding ranks of the department.

Thousands of civil service employes will be recruited to enable the Ordnance department to keep pace with the rapidly expanding needs of the army abroad. Shell and gun inspectors, technical workers, stenographers, clerks, chemists, in fact, almost every trade and profession will be represented in the great army of experts to be raised under the direction of Mrs. McCan.

THE Citizens' Union has finally awakened to the political status of women in New York City. Chairman William J. Schieffelin has just chosen women to head five of the twenty committees of the Union. The five women are: Mrs. Irene Osgood Andrews, of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Miss Clarice Auerbach, Mrs. F. Robertson Jones—an active worker in the New York City Woman Suffrage Party—Mrs. Helen St. Clair Mullan and Miss Elizabeth Toms.

Lectures *of* Especial Timeliness

Woman's Dress *in the Philosophy of the Hour*

Woman, the War, and After

Woman's Opportunity as Citizen

The Armenian Woman in War

***By* Bertha S. Papazian**

"One of the most brilliant orators who has been brought before the public in the Suffrage Cause." Press Department.
—New York State Suffrage Party.

"Few speakers have had her training and experience. To these technical advantages still less common is it to find joined her liberal culture and progressive mind. The more there are of such voices, the better it will be for the public."—*Mary Gray Peck, Chairman Speakers' Bureau (1915.)*

"Reports without exception enthusiastic and favorable."—*Violet Moraweta, Chairman Speakers' Bureau (1917.)*

Address

Bertha S. Papazian
HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
NEW YORK CITY

Rose Valley Sanitarium
MEDIA, PENNA.
Osteopathy and allied physiological methods used, including Scientific Dietetics, Milk Diet, Hydrotherapy, etc. Ideal for rest and recreation.
RUTH DEETER, D. O., *Physician-in-Charge*
Box H MEDIA, PA.

WOMAN'S part in war time is shown in the statistics gathered in a survey of fifteen states. The estimate made on the survey shows 1,266,061 women in the United States engaged in essential war industrial work. In munition factories in 1910 there were 3,500 women employed as against 100,000 employed at present.

MISS MARY O'TOOLE of Washington, D. C., has the honor to be the first woman chosen a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, the board comprising thirty members. Miss O'Toole is a lawyer by profession and one of the most active suffragists in the district, being president of the State Equal Suffrage Association. In all probability Miss O'Toole will be on important committees.

Here We Are

WE are only a few hours late in getting to press, in spite of everything. And if the post office and the railroads do their part, this issue will be only a few hours late in reaching you. All electrotype houses were shut down during the five Garfield days. Our own offices could not be used Monday. The print shop was closed. We have had to limp in on one foot, but here we are.

Specially Prepared Sale

WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES

Offering Exceptional Values

Striped Gingham Dresses with deep white collar; three-quarter length sleeves Green, Pink, Blue or Gray. **$1.95**

Percale Dresses,—figured ground; long sleeves, two pockets; pique collar. Blue or Lavender. **$1.95**

Chambray Dresses with long sleeves, organdie collar with embroidery edge. Blue, Green or Lavender. **$2.95**

Striped Poplin Dresses with long sleeves; two pockets; pique collar. Blue, Pink or Black. **$2.95**

Plaid Gingham Dresses with rolling collar of white pique; two pockets. **$3.75**

Red Cross Service Aprons of heavy white lawn; "V" neck and long Sleeves. **$1.25**

Square Kerchiefs. **39c**

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

A Letter From Holland

A DELAYED letter from Martina G. Kramers, of Amsterdam, sets forth the status quo of suffrage in Holland:

"On December 12," she says, "we witnessed the proclamation of the new Constitution, which brings us an electoral reform with proportional representation, manhood suffrage, compulsory voting; but for women only eligibility.

"The Mayor's reading the proclamation in great official state to the assembled people was greeted by the applause of all democrats in the nation, as if they announced the triumph of true democracy. But the women—the governed, not governing half of the people—have not refrained from uttering their dissatisfaction. All the leading newspapers, with only two exceptions, contained letters from women who protested against the tyranny of taxation and legislation without representation, pointing out that now men are obliged by the law not to hide their light under the corn-measure, whereas all the light the women might give remains deliberately shut up, the legal rule of one sex over both sexes is continued, and the mobilizing of the resources of the country in the present crisis is left in the hands of the men only.

"No doubt the nation cannot fail to see the inconsistency of recognizing the right of women to sit in Parliament and denying them a vote. It is for the Government that will come into power by next year's proportional election to remedy this mistake, since the new Constitution admits the introduction of Woman Suffrage. Already three of the seven parties represented in the States-General are trying to nominate women for Parliament, and we may hope soon to see the Netherlands join the suffrage states of the world."

Dean Mussey's Bill

(*Continued from page 169*)

limitations exist in quite a number of the states, and in no state can an alien be a member of the bar. In most states, also, aliens are not allowed to qualify as teachers.

"Under the theory of the common law the legal identity of a woman upon marriage was merged into that of the husband and she held no property as her own, even her earnings belonging to her husband during marriage. Under the law of King Charles II of England, the mother had no rights in her child and the father could will the child away even before birth. All of these disabilities have been swept away in whole or in part, in the United States, but the fallacy that the husband must govern the nationality still remains for women to combat. It is hoped and believed that women will realize at this time of the nation's demand upon them for their best for the support of the great purpose of democracy and of our nation's integrity that we should at least have the right to decide to what nationality we shall consecrate our devotion and service."

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

627 West 136th Street
New York City

has six new lectures upon subjects connected with the war, which she will give either separately or as a series. Send to her for circular with particulars.

Mrs. Gilman expects to speak for the Boston E. S. A. about February 24, and could make other engagements for that week in the neighborhood of Boston or en route.

Plan Your Year's Food Saving Now

UNDER present milling processes it requires eight bushels of wheat to produce five bushels of white flour, thus 750,000,000 bushels of wheat produces 135,912,000 barrels of white flour and 81,792,000 barrels of waste—almost one barrel for every man, woman and child in the country. This waste is, in itself, enough to supply the entire flour needs of the United States, leaving the balance of 135,912,000 barrels for export. In other words, by utilizing this waste, we could export all the flour we now produce, and still have enough for home consumption with out raising an extra bushel of wheat.

ANOTHER form of waste, or—if you prefer so to term it—perverted use, which could well be curtailed. 69,000,000 bushels of grain are used annually in the making of alcoholic beverages. This amount made into bread would feed the whole United States for 16 days. Counting 60 pounds to a bushel, it would make 4,140,000,000 loaves of bread weighing one pound each—enough to feed all the people for 16 days.

There is still another form of waste we may well consider. The agricultural department reports that fully 50 per cent. of the fruits and vegetables now produced in our country never reach the consumer. They rot on the ground for lack of facilities to preserve them and to transport them. There is a remedy at hand. This is *dehydration*. The name is long and sounds formidable, but the process is simple; it means drying—not by the old method of putting the fruits and vegetables out in the sun for several days to dry and, incidentally, to collect insects, insect eggs, dust, microbes, etc., and to lose much nutritive value; but through a new process which is complete in a few hours whereby the products are put into vacuum dryers, protected from insects and other foreign substances, and whereby the natural flavor and full nutritive value are preserved. Nothing is extracted from the foods by this process except the water. Being free from moisture they do not become mouldy and will keep indefinitely. They can be packed in paraffin paper or paper-lined barrels, thus solving the problem of tin shortage. Because of the reduction in bulk, the use of this process will go a long way toward solving the problem of car shortage, which is acute.

ONE pound of dehydrated potatoes equals about six and one-half pounds of the fresh; one pound of dehydrated onions equals about twelve and one-half pounds of the fresh; a truck load of fresh vegetables and fruits weighs, after dehydration, about one hundred pounds and fills only a single barrel—whereas, on a shipment of 26,000,000 pounds of canned or fresh vegetables we must pay transportation charges and the cost of labor in handling on 19,500,000 pounds of water, at the same time providing freight cars to carry this enormous quantity of water.

When the products are wanted for use, it is only necessary to cook them in water for a short time, when they return so nearly to their natural size and color that they are scarcely distinguishable from the fresh varieties. The war department has tested the use of these dehydrated products and the commissary has reported them as being very satisfactory. During the last three years the German authorities have placed these establishments in every agricultural zone of the country. It is claimed that our American process is far superior to the German in preserving the flavor and the appearance of the foods thus treated. Here is a tremendous opportunity to save; why don't we use it? Are we suffering from a lack of supply or a lack of wisdom in use?

Rice Waffles

1 cup rice (cold boiled rice), 1 pint milk or water, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon salt, flour to make a thin batter. Fry in a waffle iron.

Parsnips in Particular

Parsnip Stew—Fry four slices of fat salt pork until a nice crisp brown. Add four parsnips scraped and cut in slices lengthwise, four sliced potatoes and a little pepper. Let stand on back of stove twenty minutes, pour in sufficient hot water to cover and let cook one hour. Just before serving add two cupfuls of hot, sweet milk and a dozen oyster crackers split in halves.

Baked Parsnips—Cut four or five parsnips in slices and put them in casserole with three cupfuls of brown gravy, left from fricaseed chicken or meat or stewed veal or lamb. Let bake until parsnips are tender and serve in dish in which they were cooked.

Parsnip Muffiins—Mix together one-half cupful grated parsnips and one-half cupful grated potato, add one teaspoonful sugar, one-half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful fat, two-thirds cupful milk, and two cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat thoroughly, stir in a beaten egg and bake in hot buttered muffin tins in a moderate oven.

Parsnip Fritters—Cook parsnips and chop fine, to each cupful of parsnip add one-half cupful of sweet milk, three beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder and flour to make a stiff batter. Fry in hot fat as you would doughnuts, dropping the fritters in in large spoonfuls.

Fried Parsnips—Cook parsnips but not too tender. Cut in slices, dip in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, dust with salt, white pepper and a little confectioners' sugar and fry.

Parsnip Muffins—Cook parsnips and mash with potato masher. To each cupful of parsnip add one cupful of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, one beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of melted fat, one teaspoonful of soda, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar and two large cupfuls of flour. Sour milk may be used instead of sweet and the cream of tartar omitted. Mix very thoroughly and bake.

L. M. THORNTON,
Waverly, N. Y.

Home-made Soups, Salads
Fritters, Breads and Pastries
Keep Yourself Fit and Your Pocketbook Fat
DAILY LUNCHEON 12 TO 2, 30 CENTS
THE SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT
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A Boarding and Day School for Girls
Regular High School and College Preparatory Courses, Special Certificate Courses; The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Kindergarten Normal Training, Domestic Science, Business Course, Parliamentary Law.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Canadian War-Cake

MILKLESS—EGGLESS—BUTTERLESS

Put into a saucepan
1 cup brown sugar,
1 cup water,
⅓ cup lard,
2 cups seeded raisins,
1 teaspoonful cinnamon,
1 teaspoonful cloves,
¼ teaspoonful nutmeg, grated;
Pinch of salt.

Boil these together for three minutes. Stand aside to cool. When cold, add
1 teaspoonful baking soda, dissolved in
½ cup hot water,
2 cups flour, into which is sifted
½ teaspoonful baking powder.

Put mixture into two large cake tins. Bake in a moderate oven. Use lemon or almond icing for top, and for filling if desired.

A Correction

IN the *Woman Citizen* of January 19, Mrs. Brodie Higley was referred to as the first woman to be put on the State Board of Charities. This is to overlook entirely, if inadvertently, the long and distinguished service rendered by the late Josephine Shaw Lowell, who, as an appointee of Governor Tilden's, was on the New York State Board of Charities for ten years. She was as effective as she was faithful, and the many reforms initiated by her still testify to her woman's ability for public service.

The Book Stall

GETTING men out of the depot department and into line regiments is a job which stirs the enthusiasm of this department's officers. Said a young lieutenant from an Ohio camp the other day. "I have the finest job in the army. All the dullards and the aliens come my way. But it's worth all the trouble they give me, to have one of those foreigners, speaking broken English, rush up to me and grab my hand, thanking me for getting him out of the backward squad and into a line regiment. The opportunity given to men fresh from the backwoods and the mines to mix with the general soldiers' mess, to join in their sports, to get their viewpoints, to attend the camp schools is making them into fine American citizens. The United States will soon realize that, war or peace, such training must never be given up in the future."

Getting people out of all the old depot departments of life and into line regiments of public service is the aim of two books just published.

The Vital Question: How to Get Real Democracy in the United States, by William N. Osgood (The People's Service League, Boston. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents), and *Universal Citizenship and Public Service,* by William H. Allen (Macmillan and Co., N. Y. $1.50), present programs to this end. They are planning now to make permanent use of the social consciousness bred from this war. Mr. Allen says the world has gained a new definition of patriotism. Today's patriotism talks less of pride and more of responsibility. Where yesterdays patriotism was saying, "Why don't *they* do something?" today's is asking, "Why can't I do something? What can I do?" The new patriotism has ceased to be egocentric; its citizens "-live at the center of the world."

BOTH of these books are appreciative of the awakened energies of women. The basic thought in Mr. Allen's program is that "Citizenship and public service should not segregate sexes." The minimum "essentials for citizenship" are the same for both men and women. Mr. Allen's first minimum essential is a public service motive and this is as apt to be possessed by women as by men. The core of his book is the idea that all the normal people in a community may be trained for permanent public service in peace just as effectively as they are now being trained for special service in war.

The book is a detail drawing of Mr. Allen's plan. As the author is the director of the "Institute for Public Service," his plans are those of an expert. They are not drawn at a venture.

Mr. Osgood's book is less synthetic and more analytic. It gives general definitions of a comprehensive scheme of real democracy, elements of which are, direct legislation, woman suffrage, equality of taxation and a better understanding of the fact that capital and labor are not in opposition to each other, but are in the main identical. Brief outlines for local leagues of public service are appended.

NOW is the time for the people of the East to read Mr. Fred B. Morrill's political novel, *The Campaign.* Mr. Morrill is a lawyer in Spokane, Washington. He is a friend to woman suffrage, having found out from experience that it is a good thing, and he wants to pass on this information. This he has done through the lively plot of a political novel. In the scenes of this novel John Brennan, a political leader without conscience, sets the stage for a big election day coup. There is, of course, a clean-minded young hero who believes in real democracy, not the sort counterfeited in a back room behind closed doors—and John Brennan, smooth-faced boss, who has never failed to carry out his own ends his own way, finds himself face to face with something new.

His own daughter has got hold of this new democracy and shows an embarrassing interest in the dark-room policies which he has hitherto carried on by means of submarine methods and party heelers. The program upon which the reform party rides in to victory includes woman suffrage and direct legislation.

The action is brisk. It never lags. The book's diction is crisp. The scenes are well visualized and the denouement is, of course, satisfactory. *The Campaign, Fred B. Morrill. The Neale Publishing Co., New York.*

IF witness from a famous physician as to the saneness of the woman movement is wanted it will be found in the positive statements of Dr. William A. White in his recently published *Principles of Mental Hygiene.* This is a book worth any reader's while. It is a study of the principles of psycho-analysis in their adaptation to the social problems of insanity, crime, prostitution, inebriety, pauperism, feeble-mindedness, and the score of manifestations which the great puzzle of asocial individuals resolves itself into. These are not many problems, but fundamentally one—the duty of society to understand. When the fit are wiser the unfit will be fewer, or, at least, they will represent less human suffering and less social waste than at present. As to the "woman movement," Dr. White sees it as "the most important because the most hopeful step in the direction of an improved race through mating." *Principles of Mental Hygiene.* Wm. A. White. Macmillan & Co. $2.00.

Helping France

THE women physicians of Minnesota, although busy practitioners, have found time to make a record as knitters and workers in behalf of war relief. Some of the very active ones are Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, who has knitted twenty-five pairs of socks, in addition to inspecting all the knitting that passes through the suffrage rooms—a very active Red Cross center. Close on this record comes Dr. Annah Hurd, Dr. Ida McKeen and Dr. Florence Baier. Dr. Addie R. Haverfield, with the assistance of her housekeeper, has sent out from her own home 692 new garments for the women and children of France and Belgium. Most of these garments were made from remnants from the knitting factories.

Dr. Anten Pine and Dr. Edith Fosnes, of St. Paul, working for the American Women's Hospitals, have communicated with every medical woman in Minnesota and solicited her aid in behalf of this work. Dr. Fosnes, who is giving her whole time to the work, has sent more than 4,000 garments to be distributed through the American Women's Hospitals Organization to the needy women and children of the stricken countries.

The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

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We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

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CLEANERS and DYERS

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Every Voter in the United States MEN and WOMEN should read

The Vital Question

or How to Get Real Democracy in the U. S.

By WILLIAM N. OSGOOD

The fundamental questions treated. Labor Problem, Direct Legislation, Trusts, Equable Taxation, Scientific Management, Woman Suffrage, Minor Questions, Plan of Action Outlined, etc.

All profits to be used to advance world democracy during the war, and real democracy in the U. S. at the close of the war.

Mailed on receipt of price—Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

The People's Service League, *Publishers*

Tremont Building Boston, Mass.

SUFFRAGE RESTAURANT

3 EAST 38th STREET

NEW YORK

Prospects and Premiums

HAVE you ever had a Big Idea? An idea that fairly seemed to revolutionize the world—your world, at any rate? You took it all warm and shining to a friend, a faithful friend, who admired it extravagantly as an *idea* and then passed on to the consideration of more practical matters. You still had faith. Your parents examined it with caution and were noncommittal. You grew more reckless and introduced it into conversation with chance acquaintances and they were unequally polite but equally unresponsive. What happened to the Big Idea? It died in a few weeks' time. Not because you lost faith, but because IT TAKES MORE THAN ONE PERSON TO PUT AN IDEA ACROSS.

THE *Woman Citizen* has an idea so big that it will reach not only from San Francisco to New York but all the way up to Alaska and across to Hawaii. It wants to be the best and most advanced woman's magazine published in America, just as it is already the only big national political weekly for women. We want to have the public say "The Magazine that was founded by the suffragists has taken its place in the very front rank of American weeklies." What a splendid tribute to the suffrage movement and its founders!

THAT'S our idea. Don't just admire it and then let it die. WE NEED YOUR HELP NOW TO MAKE IT A REALITY.

Find out who is the *Woman Citizen* Circulation Chairman for your county. Help her to get new subscribers.

Do this at once.

Persuade your friends to subscribe.

Advertise the magazine at your Club, your Church, the Y. W. C. A., the Settlement House and the Grange.

Never hold a meeting of any kind without making an announcement for the *Woman Citizen*.

And never forget that

the future success of the *Woman Citizen* depends absolutely upon the support given to it by suffragists during the year 1918, in its drive for One Hundred Thousand New Subscribers!

At the Washington Convention thirteen state associations pledged 100 new subscribers apiece. One county association—that was the Equal Suffrage League of Wayne County, Michigan—likewise pledged 100 new subscribers. Two state associations raised their own pledges to 200—they were the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and the Louisiana Woman Suffrage Party. Twenty-six state associations have pledged nothing, but we believe that they will as soon as they realize the advantages of getting into the race.

A race it is to be, with rewards for the winners. The *Woman Citizen* sets forth below the schedule of premiums upon which it has decided for the exhilaration of the contestants:

FIRST PREMIUM—CASH, $50

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

SECOND PREMIUM—CASH, $25

To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

THIRD PREMIUM—CASH, $25

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the WOMAN CITIZEN.

FOURTH PREMIUM—CASH $25

To the Co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the WOMAN CITIZEN. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

PLEDGE CARD

I wish to become a Co-operating Subscriber to the WOMAN CITIZEN and I hereby pledge myself to help in the drive for 100,000 NEW subscriptions. I agree to secure ten (10) NEW subscriptions to the magazine for which I will pay $1.00 each.

Kindly send me subscription blanks and copies of the WOMAN CITIZEN for use in the work.

Remarks:

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

And They Won Every Time!

DEAR *Woman Citizen:*

I am sending you one dollar and ten cents for which please send me the *Woman Citizen* for a year.

We are so happy over the New York victory. We feel sure we will have woman suffrage all over the United States very soon.

I am thirteen and I am in the eighth grade. I have debated four times on woman suffrage and we won every time. This I owe to the *Woman Citizen:*

Sister is a member of the suffrage league in Boston.

Wishing you much success, I am,

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH HIGGS.

Greenville, N. C., Dec. 29, 1917.

Miss Gertrude Barnum

Associated for twenty years with women in Industry

Will lecture in Massachusetts on "AMERICANIZING AMERICANS AND ALIENS,"

illustrating from her sketches "My Immigrant Neighbors"

Terms reasonable

Apply care of MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

585 Boylston Street, Boston

Miss Barnum served on the Federal Industrial Relations Commission and is a member of the National Women Industry Committee, advisory to Council of National Defense.

"Raker Knew"

Scene, the House Floor. Time, January 10, 1918.

Mr. Raker. I want to recall to my Republican friends this fact, and I want to say to you, my Republican friends, that your action on this matter is ideal, although it followed hours, and even days, after the declaration of the President. You deserve credit for the position you have taken.

Mr. Denison. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Raker. I yield for a question.

Mr. Denison. It was known by the committee that went to see the President that the Republicans were going to take this matter up and pass it in caucus, was it not?

Mr. Raker. I want to say to my Republican friends upon this question that I have been in conference with the President for over three years upon this question, and that over three weeks ago I went to him for his advice and to ask him how the matter stood. He told me the same then as he told the committee yesterday afternoon; and I leave it to the members of that committee if this was not his own language. He said: "Raker knew, but he knew how to keep his advice and counsel until the proper time." [Applause.]

Social Suffragists in Washington

MRS. CARL VROOMAN, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was hostess recently at the second of a series of weekly teas at National American Woman Suffrage headquarters in Washington. Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, was the guest of honor. Mrs. Vrooman was assisted by a committee of hostesses, composed of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Hugh Wallace, Mrs. Robert Brand, Mrs. Everit Macy, Mrs. Cordelia Powell Odenheimer, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mrs. Theodore Noyes, Mrs. J. Norment Powell, Mrs. Le Baron Carlton Colt, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, William C. Gorgas, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, and Mrs. Victor Murdock.

Assisting at the tea table were Mrs. John F. Shafroth, Mrs. Albert E. Cummins, Mrs. D. U. Fletcher, Mrs. A. A. Jones, Mrs. William H. King, Mrs. Edward Keating, Mrs. John E. Raker, Mrs. Horace M. Toner, and Mrs. Charles Curtis.

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on sale at all POST OFFICES, BANKS, *etc.*

This is the sign for the Patriotic Citizen to notice and heed —the official War Saving Stamp Sign, used in many forms.

5,250 Linen Sheets

8,500 Pillow Cases

Reg. Trade-Mark

at McCutcheon's

Pure Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases of reliable quality, which are a very scarce commodity anywhere these days, are here in abundance in every required size. We cannot guarantee present prices after the end of this month. The greater part of these goods came from Belgium nearly two years ago.

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS

Single-Bed Sizes, $10.50, 12.50, 13.75, 14.50, 15.50, 17.50, 23.50, 25.00, 27.50, 32.50 per pair.

Double-Bed Sizes, $14.50, 17.50, 20.00, 22.50, 27.50, 32.50, 36.00 per pair.

LINEN PILLOW CASES

22½ x 36 inches, $2.25, 2.75, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50 per pair.

25 x 36 inches, $3.25, 3.75, 4.25, 6.00, 7.50 per pair.

27 x 36 inches, $3.50, 6.00 per pair.

Now is the time to lay in a stock of Household Linens before prices go higher. They are bound to advance in the very near future owing to increased scarcity of goods.

Orders by mail given special attention

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, New York

What are you doing to help?

THE

Woman Citizen

is asking for

One Hundred Thousand New Subscribers in 1918

Will you send us the names of ten?

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